9. Concessions to the Pulayas in the matter of assignment of house—sites and registry of Puduval lands.

MR. AIYEN KALI (*Member, Nominated*) stated that though certain lands in the Vilappil pakuthi, Neyyattinkara taluk, had been registered on concessional terms in the names of some Pulayas, the lands had not yet come into their possession. The lands were still in the possession of earlier occupants, whom the poor Pulayas could not hope to evict by means of litigation. The member therefore proposed that Government might themselves recover the lands and put them in the possession of the Pulaya registry holders.

The member then asked for the assignment of the following lands in the name of the Pulayas :

(i) Eight cents of Poramboke or other lands in the Trivandrum town for the purpose of putting up a Satrom for the use of the Pulayas ;

(ii) 178 acres of tarisu land in survey Nos. 236 and 238/2 forming part of the Vellayani Kayal and also 34 acres of land in survey No. 441 B forming part of the Karichal *Kayal* in the Neyyattinkara taluk.

(iii) 1 acre of land in survey No. 9197 B in the Quilon pakuthi, Quilon taluk, for the purpose of putting up a Satrom for the use of the Pulayas ;

(iv) All useful lands in the Ambalapuzha taluk which had been set apart for the depressed classes.

The member urged, in conclusion, for the abolition of fees for surveying lands assigned to the depressed classes and for the promulgation of a legislation for conferring on Pulaya tenants of lands the right to the value of the improvements they had from time to time made thereon.

DEWAN'S REPLY : Mr. Aiyan Kali, I shall consider the question of two Satroms for Pulayas, one at Trivandrum and another at Quilon.

As regards lands for Pulayas to live in near Trivandrum, there is an area of 18 acres of land near the Agricultural Farm at Trivandrum which the Protector of the Depressed Classes has asked for to be set aside for the depressed classes. But the unfortunate part of it is this. It seems there are numerous communities among the depressed classes and that all of them want the land each to the exclusion of every other community. That is the problem.

10. Difficulties experienced by the Cheramars under the present system of concessional registry of lands.

MR. PARADI ABRAHAM ISAC (*Member, Nominated*) pointed out how the so-called concessional registry of lands to the depressed classes was valueless in so far as the lands earmarked for registry were almost always unfit for cultivation. So far as the hilly tracts were concerned, the lands chosen were dry and arid ones, while the lands chosen in the low-lying regions were entirely water-logged. The areas set apart for registry in the taluks of Ambalapuzha, Changanachery, Vaikom Shertallai etc., were for example portions of the Vembanad backwaters, where owing to the depth of the water reclamation and cultivation were next to impossible. The member therefore requested that all the lands earmarked for registry to the depressed classes might be examined and where the lands were found to be unfit for cultivation good lands might be substituted in their place. While dealing with this aspect of the question, the member stated that the Cheramars in the Purakad pakuthi had since 1096 been in possession and enjoyment of the lands comprised in Survey Nos. 30/85, 30/4, 30/30, 30/31, 19/1, and 304/1 to 335/1 in that pakuthi, which they had taken possession of only because the lands allotted for registry to them in the pakuthi were entirely unfit for cultivation. He requested that these lands might be registered in the names of the occupants.

Reverting to the defects of the present system of registry, the member stated that if any of the earmarked lands were fit for cultivation, they were in the possession of prior occupants and Government in registering the lands to the Cheramars

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